Vol. III. Numb. 84

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by ſome of the Society of GENTLEMEN, *Concern'd in the Firſt and Second* VOLUME, *with the Aſſiſtance of other Ingenious* PERSONS

From Friday October 6th. to Monday October 9th. 1710.

WHEREAS ſome have reported, that the Authors of the *BRITISH APOLLO*, have deſign'd to leave off ſhortly; we thought fit to Publiſh, that the Report is as Falſe as it is Malicious. Since we are ſo far from any ſuch thoughts, that we have more Encouragement than ever to proceed, not only on Proſpect of a ſpeedy *Peace* (the greateſt Promoter of Arts and Sciences) but alſo from the kind Reception the Paper finds more and more, which we ſhall endeavor to Improve accordingly.

GENTLEMEN,

Q. *PRAY, at your leiſure, Anſwer the following Queſtion.*

Whether, Unbaptiz'd Perſons are or can be called Chriſtians? *If not, what Grounds have the* Quakers *to pretend to* Chriſtianity?

Your Anſwer to this may, I hope, be a means to open the Eyes of that Deluded People, and to rouſe Others, whoſe Fortune 'tis to be link'd to them, from their ſtupid Carleſneſs in Suffering their Children to be brought up without this ſo neceſſary a Preparative to Salvation.

Yours, L——. T——.

A. The Abſolute Neceſſity of Baptiſm can by no Argument either from Scripture or Reaſon be proved. For if there were no Salvation without Baptiſm, then the Salvation of any Perſon wou'd depend upon the Pleaſure of him whoſe Buſineſs it is to adminiſter Baptiſm, ſince it may be in his Power to refuſe Baptiſm to any Dying Perſon, and conſequently exclude him from Salvation; which is an Abſurdity that needs no Confutation. It muſt be therefore granted that a Perſon truly and ſincerely believing in *Chriſt* may be a good *Chriſtian*, notwithſtanding his want of Baptiſm, provided it is not through his own Fault that he wants it. He again, that willfully refuſes and deſpiſes this Solemn Inſtitution of our Saviour, is not for that only Reaſon to be denied the Name of a *Chriſtian*, any more than one that maintains any other Heretical Opinion, provided he ſtill believes in the Name of *Chriſt*. It is a Disbelief in him only that can juſtify us in calling any one an *Infi*[illegible] manifeſt from the Example of the Primitive [illegible] in which all both Orthodox and Here[illegible] honoured with the Name of *Chriſtians*, [illegible] ſtanding that ſome of thoſe Heretics [illegible] Doctrines as Deſtructive to the *Chriſtian* Re[illegible] as that of the *Quakers* themſelves.

Q. Gentlemen, *Suppoſing I am aſſaulted upon the high Road by any Ruffian-like Perſon, is it juſtifiable in me to Kill my Aſſailant, provided there is a poſſibility for me to make my Eſcape from him by Flight? Your Anſwer to this Caſe, will Oblige,*

Yours, T. Doubtful.

A. If we ſhou'd conſider Mankind under a ſtate of Nature, and Obliged only by the Laws of Nature, it muſt be confeſſed, that the Party aſſaulted is not bound to decline the Violence of his Aſſailant in this manner rather than oppoſe it. We know that ſeparate States and Kingdoms are actually in this State of Nature in Reſpect to each other. Who then will maintain, that ſuppoſing one Prince unjuſtly invades anothers Dominion, the injured Prince is Obliged to ſave himſelf if poſſible by Flight, for Fear of Killing ſome of his Enemies by making Oppoſition? So that if any Man under this Natural Condition does rather chuſe to fly from his Aſſailant than to Fight, we are not to think that he is reſtrained from the latter, by Reaſon of any Favor or Mercy that is naturally due to the Perſon that ſets upon him: For the Convenience of his own Affairs is Reaſon ſufficient to juſtify him in doing either the one or the other. But conſidering Men under Civil Government the

Caſe is different. For then a Man is bound to fly, if he he can with Convenience, rather than take away the Life of his Aſſailant; becauſe it is a Publick Detriment to the State to Kill a Fellow-Subject without any Neceſſity from whom the Magiſtrate can ſufficiently ſecure the Party aſſaulted, and give him ample ſatisfaction for any Injury he has Suffered. For it is a Fundamental Maxim in all Civil Government, that no Private Perſon ought to make himſelf ſatisfaction for any Injury he has recieved of another, as long as he knows there is a Poſſibility of having Juſtice done him by the Magiſtrate. Unleſs this Maxim is obſerveed, Civil Government is no way different from a State of Nature. It is no Objection to what we have ſaid, that ſuch a Flight in a Perſon aſſaulted, eſpecially if he be a Generous Man, ſeems baſe and unworthy; becauſe it is not undertaken out of Cowardice, but of a Regard to the Duty that he owes to the Publick. Neither is it a fit Occaſion of any Man's exerting his Valor to Kill a Fellow Subject without a Neceſſi y.

Q. APOLLO, *My ſelf and two other Gentlemen my Friends, have lately ſettled in* Surry, *and Sir* Francis Vincent, *ſtanding for Parliament Man, if any of you know the Gentleman we deſire a ſhort Character of him, being reſolv'd to Vote as you Adviſe.*

Your Servant, T. W.

A. It is a ſign you are but lately ſettled there, that you are unacquainted with the Character of the Gentleman. One of our Society has had the Honor to be often in that Gentleman's Company, and aſſures you that you may depend upon it, that he is a Gentleman of as much Honour in the whole Series of his Life, of as Sound Judgment in the Diſquiſition into all matters relating to our Conſtitution, of as untainted Loyalty to his Prince, of as ſteady a Zeal for the Support of the Church of *England*, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, and as firm to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, in the Hanover Line, as any Gentleman in *England*, and it has been Notorious that in former Parliaments, he acquitted himſelf with ſo much Glory, by being above Corruption from the greateſt Temptations, that he became an Example worthy to be Imitated, by the Nobleſt Patriots of our Nation.

Q. Ingenious Gentlemen, *Suppoſe I am in Love with a Young Man, and he knows nothing of it (as I doubt not but you will own that a Maid may be overtaken with, as well as a Man) how ſhall I do to obtain his Love and not be counted Immodeſt, or Fond? In Anſwering this, you will much Oblige many, tho' ſingly Propoſed by,*

Your Humble Servant, M. L.

A. The beſt way we can Propoſe, is, that you procure a Confident and whoſe Fidelity you can depend on, and that (if poſſible) ſhe may obtain (the more Caſual it appears, the better) acquaintance, with ſome Female Relation of his, to whom ſhe may give ſome aims at ſuch a Perſon as your ſelf for him, while you retaining your Freedom, ſeem wholly Ignorant of the Contrivance; and be ſure let him be the Aggreſſor; for our Sex are generally much Fonder of *Victories* than *Sacrifices.*

Q. Gentlemen, *I have two Hogſheads of Strong-Drink, ſent as a Preſent to me from a Gentleman, who had it brew'd in his own Houſe but laſt* October, *after the rate of* 16 *Buſhels to the Hogſhead. I broach'd one of them on the* 17*th Inſtant, and found it was both thick and ſowriſh, and was going to throw it away, but my Wife adviſed me to ask* Apollo's *Opinion, whether any thing could be done with it, or to it, to mend it. I laugh'd at her Fancy, to think your Godſhip took notice of any Liquor beneath Wine; but ſhe perſiſted, that you knew all things, and doubtleſs many beneath your Practiſe, on which I was prevail'd upon, to ask your Opinion hereon?*

A. She was in the right, to judge, that for the benefit of others, we diſcover many things of no uſe to our ſelves. Since your Drink is of ſuch a Body, do nothing with it, or to it, but preſerve it with Care, were it fine and ſower, it was paſt recovery, but ſince it is thick, it will in time grow both Fine, and as Mellow as your Heart can wish. Had it been fine before, and you had broach'd it on ſo windy a Day as the 17th Inſtant, you would have found a new Fermentation, and your Liquor foul, tho' it would grow fine again when the Wind was laid. Wines alſo, while they are foul, tho' they ſeem to be prick'd, will recover of themſelves but if ſower and fine, never.

Q. Gentlemen, *I am a Young-man, about* 20. *I have ſerv'd* 4 *Years Apprentiſhip to a Merchant, there remains about* 3 *to come; upon ſome Diſlike, as well as from a ſtrong Bent to Letters, I have reſolv'd to quit my Service, (with mutual Conſent) I humbly beg your Advice, in what manner one of a moderate Fortune, may moſt probably raiſe himſelf: and whether* 20 *be not rather a too advanc'd Age, to begin the Study of the Law in. Your ſpeedy Advice in theſe Particulars will lay an everlaſting Obligation on,*

Your Humble Servant, T. K.

A. A Method cannot be well propos'd for the advancing a Perſon's Fortune, without ſome knowledge of his Judgment and Inclinations; but we think 20 Years ſo far from a too advanced Age to begin the crabbed Study of the Law, that we rather judge none ought to fet upon it younger.

POEMS.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Q. *THE Wiſeſt Princes have ſometimes miſtook,*
In ſudden Choice, for true a Trayter's Look.
The Great Deliv'rer William *ſo deceiv'd,*
A Swearing Tribe, to be ſincere believ'd:
A R—— *a* N—— *employ'd,*
Truſting thoſe Men his Glorious Schemes deſtroy'd.
But ſay, Apollo, *if you can, How One,*
Thro' all the Turns of various Fortune known,
By Royal ANNE *ſo far miſtook ſhould be,*
As worthy to be thought of higheſt Dignity,
Yet ſuch as you deſcribe,

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A. Tho' *ANNA*'s Soul the *Higheſt Senſe* imparts,
Yet *HEAV'N* alone can ſcrutinize our *Hearts.*
Nay, ſay *She* reads our moſt Internal State,
Is *She unjuſt*, 'cauſe we *prevaricate?*
Heav'n on the Righteous, ſhow'rs its Bleſſings [down,
But if th' *Apoſtates* prove, the *Heav'ns* will frown.

Thus

Thus *Lucifer* the Brighteſt Form was made,
And with refulgent Beams of Light array'd,
High in the *Truſt* and *Favour* of his GOD,
Whilſt he implicitly obey'd his *Nod*;
But when *Ambition* fir'd his ſoaring Thought,
And all his *Vertues* into *Vices* wrought;
When he *Superior Pow'r* diſdain'd to own,
Down to th'*Abyſs*, the *Seraphim* was thrown,
And who preſumes to tax the *Equal Skies*,
And thinks them leſſer *Conſtant*, *Juſt*, or *Wiſe*.

Q. Apollo, *Oh! now look down*, Apollo *moſt Di-*
[*vine*,
And to my mournful Sighs, thine Ear incline.
Counſel, Oh! Counſel ſend me down with ſpeed,
And with Compaſſion ſee a Swain's Heart bleed.
Twice I've addreſt to a Chaſt Rural Maid,
Twice ſhe me deny'd, and will again, ſhe ſaid.
Tell me, Oh Delians! *What I'd beſt to do,*
Shall I my Love to her a third time ſhew.

CORYDON.

A. Shew her! ah doubtleſs, ſhou'd ſhe again deny,
Shew her again, and give no Reaſon why;
Or if ſhe ask for Reaſon, tell her truly,
Reaſon was never join'd with Love s'unruly;
Pelt her with Doggrel Still, as void of Senſe,
She'll have the Swain at laſt'n her *own Defence.*

The following Lines ſent us, are Anſwered Paragraph by Paragraph

Q. *How does* Love *Aſſault the Heart,*
And where enter firſt his Dart?

A. Love the Fort takes by Surprize,
And firſt enters at the Eyes.

Q. *Why ſhou'd not th' Injurious Flame*
Paſs out the ſame way it came?

A. 'Cauſe the Traitor ſeems to pleaſe,
And we hug the fond Diſeaſe,

Q. *Why ſhou'd they, who've felt the Pain,*
Seek to Taſt it o'er again?

A. So the *Wife* forgets her Throws,
And the Pleaſure only knows.

Q. *Yet when Taſted, the Delight*
Often Palls the Appetite?

A. When Enjoyment comes to Cloying,
There's an end then of Enjoying.

Q. *How can we revive the Fire,*
When beginning to Expire?

A. By *Retreat* firſt made by you,
For our Sex Love to *purſue.*

Q. *Or the Griefs with Patience bear,*
Which in you but Fictions are?

SILVIA.

A. Tho' at firſt they're feign'd, they prove,
After true Subſtantial *Love.*
Such the Influ'nce of your Charms,
That your Frozen Temper Warms;
Strange, that we ſuch Heats ſhou'd know,
When th' Efficicent Cauſe is *Snow!*
Silvia then more enquire,
How you may allay the Fire,
Since, tho' oft you raiſe the Flame,
You but rarely feel the ſame.

APOLLO,

Q. *In th'* Fable *'tis ſaid,*
Some Mice *grave and ſtaid,*
In deep Conſultation were met,
To find ſome Device,
For ſecuring the Mice,
When Puſs *on her Slaughter was ſet.*

'Twas judg'd to do well,
In hanging a Bell,
Round her Neck, which might give 'em Alarms,
And put 'em to flight,
Not being of might,
To deal with her Proweſs by Arms.

On this one aroſe,
The Whim to oppoſe,
And in learned Speech did harangue it,
Suppoſe this might do,
Pray ſay, which of you,
Has Courage ſufficient to hang it?

APOLLO, *now ſay,*
To whom this we may,
Apply, in the Fable expreſs'd,
The Senſe may be good,
If right underſtood,
Which is not by me, 'tis confeſs'd?

A. Anjou, and his Force,
Are thoſe Creatures of Courſe,
Who thought to deſtroy in a trice,
Staremberg, and the reſt,
But that *Chief* ſpoil'd their Jeſt,
And pick'd up the *Spaniards* like *Mice.*

SIR,

THE Letters from Turin, September 24th, Adviſe that the Confederate Troops under the Count de Taun continue about Suza

Suza, and the French in their former Posts on the Frontiers of Dauphine, but the Weather begins to be so very bad, that they cannot much longer keep the Field; that the Imperial Cavalry is come to incamp at Pancalier, and there being no Forage in the Field, the Neighbouring Villages and Districts have been order'd to supply them every Day with a certain Number of Rations of Hay, Straw and Oats for their Subsistance: That Deserters from the French report, that the Duke of Berwick is to detach a considerable Number of Troops for Spain, as soon as the Armies on that side are separated: and Letters from Provence of the Imbarkation of Troops, which as they say, are design'd for Spain.

London, October, the 6th.

On Thursday the Court of Aldermen declared Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Lord Mayor of this City for the Year ensuing.

Members Chosen for the ensuing Parliment.

Guilford, Denzil Onslow, Esq; —— Wroth. Southwark, Charles Cox, John Cholmley, Esqs; Abingdon, Sir Simon Harcourt, Attorney General Ailesbury, John Eftington, Simon Harcourt, Esqs; Buckingham, Sir Rich. Temple, Capt. Chapman Agmondesham, Francis Duncombe Esq; Coll. Drake. Winchelsea, —— Briftow Esq; Sir Fran. Dashwood. Melden in Essex, John Commins, Tho. Richmond Esq; Oxford City, Tho. Rowney Esq; Sir John Walter, Bart. Oxford Univerfity, Wm. Bromley Esq; Sir Wm. Whitloke. Wallingford, Simon Harcourt, Tho. Randa Esqs; Whitchurch in Hampshire, Frederick Tilney, Tho. Vernon Esqs. Harwich, Kendrick Edisbury, Tho. Frankland Esqs; Colchester, Sir Isaac Rebow, Sir Thomas Webster. Gatton, Paul Docminique, Wm. Newland Esps; Hertford, —— Cæsar, —— Goulston, Esqs. Bedford Conny, Ld. Edward Russel, Sir Wm. Gostwick. Bucks, Ld. Farmanah, Sir Edm. Denton. Wickham, Sir Thos. Lee, Coll. Godfrey. Reading, Owen Buckingham, —— Dalby Esqs. Huntington, Edw. Wortley, Francis Page Esqs. Cambridge Town, —— Cotton, Sam. Shepherd, Esqs. Cambridge-Universfity, Dixey Windsor, —— Pasket Esqs. Wendover, Sir Roger Hill, Henry Gray Esq. Canterbury, —— Lee, —— Hardis, Esq,

Which is all from Yours, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. *Roger Grant*, OCULIST, who has been so successful in Couching the Cateract and Curing all other Curable Distempers in the Eyes, lives in St. *Christopher's Church-Yard*, where he has lately brought to Sight these Persons under-nam'd. *Wil. Jones*, at *Newington-Buts*, born blind, brought to Sight in 5 minutes. *Susan Barns*, at Mr. *Haunches*, in the *Broad-way Westminster*, blind 11 Years, brought to Sight in 3 minutes. *Mary Dearing*, in *Swan-Yard* near *Newgate*, aged 75 Years, restored to Sight in one Minute. *Elizabeth Wild*, in *Bell-Alley Goswell-Street*, blind of one Eye 23 Years, restored to Sightin 5 minutes. *William Dixon*, in *Chelsea-College*, aged 87, restor'd to Sight in 5 minutes. *John Myers* on *Saffron-Hill*, blind by Obstruction of the *Optick Nerves*. A Gentlewoman whose Mother lives at Justice *Constables* in *Goodman's-Fields*, the same. Mrs. *Jackson* in *Wood's-Close*, the same. Mr. *Williams*, in *Peter-Street Old-Soho*. *Anne Andrews* in *Goswell Street* *Saywell Lathan*, at *Adam's-Coffee-House Chancery-Lane*. *Anne Allen*, in *Nightingal-Lane*. *Anne Lee*, at the *Cross keys* Tavern in St. *Martin's-Lane*, *Strand*. Mr. *Godby*, near *Fishmonger's-Hall*, *Thames-Street*. Mr. *Heming* in *Nagshead-Alley*, *Southwark*. Mr. *Langbridge*, *Saffron-Hill*. A Child of *J. Haris's* at *Islington*, blind at a month Old. Mrs. *Parsons*, in *Naked Boy-Court* in *Bell Savage-Yard*, *Ludgate-Hill*. Mr. *Graves*, at Mr. *Spencers* in *Church-Street*, *Deptford*. Mr. *Allens* Daughter at the *Dolphin* and *Comb* on *London Bridge*. *Thomas Dunmore*, in *Castle alley* in the *Park*, *Southwark*. *William Malster*, in *Wheeler-street*, *Spittle-Fields*. *Joseph Mild*, at Mr *Shakspear's* at *Hogsdon*. Mr. *Jones* Daughter, next Door to the 2 *Brewers* in *Monmouth-street*. *NOTE*, These with 223 others have been Cur'd since *Sept.* 1708 by the aforesaid Mr. *Grant*.

AT the Office of Insurance on Marriage, in *Bell-Court*, *Fleet-Street*, any Person by Paying 2 s. for a Policy, Stamps and Entrance, and 2 s. towards each Marriage, until their own, when full will Secure to themselves 200 *l.* and in the mean time in Proportion. *Note*, the 2 First Claims which were made the 27th of *July*, came to no more then 37 *l.* 12 s. but will now amount to between 40 and 50 *l.* each, and if it Increase as it has for one Month last past, it will be full by *Lady-Day* next, wherefore all Persons who intend to enter, it will be their Interest to do it forthwith, to prevent others from Insuring on them.

AT the Office of Insurance on Marriage in Kings-Head-Court in Petticoat-Lane, near Bishopsgate, any Person by Paying 2 s. at their Enterance for a Policy and Stamps, and 1 s. towards each Marriage until their own, or the Marriage of the Person on whom they Subscribe; will secure to themselves 100 *l.* when full, and in the mean time in Proportion according to the Number of Subscribers then being; the Advantages of early Entrance will appear by the Proposals, which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office, where Attendance is given every Day. *Note*, That it will be the Interest of all Persons who intend to enter to do it forthwith to prevent any other Person from Insuring on them.

At a General Meeting of the Present Subscribers at *Serjeant's-Inn-Hall*, in *Fleet-Street*, on *Thursday*, *August*, the 24th, 1710, Six Trustees where Chosen for the Year Ensuing, to whom Real Security is given for due Performance of Articles as by the Proposals which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office, where may be seen a List of the Trustees.

A Patent under the Great Seal of England has been granted to Charles Holman in Red-Lion-Street in Southwark, for the making of his London Ink-Powder for Records. Being Most Excellent for all Persons to make their Writing Ink as black and as strong as they please. Each Six-penny Paper makes a Pint of the best, or Pint and half, or Quart for Shopkeeper's common Writing or Marking-Ink, only by shaking or stirring it in so much Rain or River-Water; and it amends all weak and pale Ink, or Ink spoiled by the Frost, and Directions to each Paper of Powder, to prevent Ink from Freezing. 'Tis Sold by most Stationers, Booksellers and Haberdashers in and about London; and by Shop-keepers in the chiefest Cities and Towns in England. And that none may be imposed on by any false Pretenders, Cheats or Counterfeits, this only has been publickly Experienced for many Years, and Appoved for the best Ink in most parts of the World.

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